

The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance.

Friday, June 7, 1867.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

The recent opinion of Attorney General Stanberry, upon the Reconstruction laws, has been the subject of very general comment, upon the part of the public journals North and South, and the more Radical express some disappointment at the very restricted disfranchisement, which results from the Attorney General's construction of the law. There is no doubt but that the Acts were designed to have a much wider operation than the strict rules of construction will warrant. Both the Military and Supplemental Acts profess to exclude from the suffrage, all "who may have been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion," yet the Attorney General has only recognized a settled legal principle, in holding that participation without conviction works no disfranchisement. His duty has been to construe, and not to legislate, and he had no power to supply the deficiencies or correct the imperfections of the original act. If Congress had designed to exclude from the polls, all who participated in the so-called rebellion, it should have plainly said so. So in like manner if it intended to require other evidence than the oath of the voter, on the question of his competency, or if it had desired to exclude all from the suffrage who were not properly accredited by the District Commanders or their subordinates. These laws must be subjected to the ordinary rules of interpretation, and if they do not support the views which the Radical authors hope to sustain, the fault rests with themselves. With regard to the conclusiveness and of the opinion, we suppose there can be no question. It is indeed the opinion of but one man, according to the Washington Chronicle, but that man is the Constitutional adviser of the Government, to whom the whole matter has been referred, and who after consultation with the President and his cabinet, has given an authoritative exposition of the law. It will likely be promulgated by a General order from Secretary Stanton, as a binding rule for the guidance of the District Commanders.

With regard to the extent of the disfranchisement there is still much difference of opinion, and the opinion of the Attorney General leaves the matter very much in the dark. The New York Herald estimates that the whole number disfranchised at the South will not exceed 100,000 persons. The Charleston Mercury controverts the view of the Tribune that the disfranchisement in this State, at least, will be reduced to narrow limits. It says:

"Mr. Greeley's organ may consider that Mr. Stanberry reduces the scope of disfranchisement under the Military acts to very narrow limits, but, in this State at least, such will not be the effect. That the 'executive and judicial' officers of the State would be disfranchised was known; and this clause alone, and in its most liberal sense excludes, as it was expected to do, large numbers of our most able and prominent citizens. But, if magistrates and justices of the peace are, as they possibly may be, considered to come under the head of 'executive or judicial officers of the State,' disfranchisement will reach nearly every man in South Carolina of position, influence and ability. There were many reasons, which need not be specified, why it was desirable to become a magistrate; and, at the time at which the office was held is not relevant if the holder did at any subsequent period participate in the rebellion. It will be found that there are but few gentlemen of social influence, legal ability, or high standing, particularly in the country districts, who have not during the last fifty years (if not members of the Legislature) been magistrates or justices of the peace, and who are not on that account disfranchised. It was upon this point, in order to relieve all doubt, that a decided opinion was desired; and, while it may not be so important in other States, it is highly important in this to know at once and authoritatively, whether the classes referred to are, or are not, disfranchised.

The Charleston News points out some omissions and inconsistencies into which the Attorney General has fallen. It shows clearly his inconsistency in holding that the members of Secession Conventions are disfranchised, after establishing that by the clear words of the Act, a Convention and a Legislature are expressly distinguished from each other, and that the disfranchisement as to members of a Legislature do not attach to members of a Convention. It also makes clear, a point which the Attorney General leaves very much in the dark—the eligibility of members of the Legislature during the war to a seat in the Convention. By the original Military Bill, according to the News, "a member of the State Legislature, who had become a member since the establishment of the Confederacy, would not be disqualified because, never mind how far he had participated in the rebellion, he had not previously taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Before the Supplemental Bill was passed, however, this fact attracted the attention of Congress, and they attempted to remedy it, but owing to the haste with which the act was passed, they only half effected their purpose. The Supplemental Act in providing for registration, specified a registry oath which required the applicant to swear among other things, 'that he has never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection against the United States.' The Supplemental Act, therefore, included the class which had escaped the Constitutional Amendment, but the Supplemental Act only excluded that class from registry, and consequently from voting, but it does not disqualify them from holding office, for the provision of the original act is explicit, 'that no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention.'

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REGISTRATION ORDER.

The telegraph brings an important order from Gen. Schofield, of Virginia, for the instruction of the Boards of registration, which we clip from the Phoenix of Wednesday. It must be recollected in reading the order that two circumstances are necessary to constitute the disqualification of the voter—

1. The holding of office, executive or judicial.
2. A participation in the so-called rebellion—the existence of either singly is not enough to disqualify. A party may have held office before the war, and not participated in the struggle; or he may have participated in the war, and at no time been an office holder. In neither case is he excluded from voting. Both circumstances must concur to exclude. Hence, the necessity of a clear definition of what is meant by holding office or participating in the rebellion. This the order professes to furnish. We have been thus explicit, because a very general misapprehension, seems to exist on the subject:

"After quoting the reconstruction Act as to who are disfranchised, including executive, judicial and State officers, he says no one is disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, unless he previously held some one of the offices above named.

"The following will be regarded as judicial and executive officers of the State of Virginia, within the meaning of the law, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of any city or incorporated town, who are ex-officio justices, coroners of towns and counties, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour and other commodities.

"All persons who voluntarily joined the rebel army and all persons in that army, whether volunteers or conscripts, who committed, voluntarily, any hostile act, thereby engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Any person, however, who was forced into the rebel army, but avoided, as far as possible, doing hostile acts, and escaped from that army as soon as possible, cannot be said to be engaged in the rebellion.

"All who exercised the functions of any office under the Confederate Government, or the Government of any one of the Confederate States, which functions were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war or maintaining the hostile character of those Governments, and all who voted for the ordinance of secession, engaged in the rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

"Those who voluntarily furnished supplies of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, horses or mules, or any other material of war or labor, or service of any kind, to the Confederate army or naval forces, or money, by loan or otherwise, to the Confederate Government, or aided in any way the raising, organization or equipment of troops, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and participated in the rebellion and civil war against the United States.

"To give individual soldiers food or clothing to relieve present suffering, or to minister to sick or wounded, are simple acts of charity or humanity, and do not constitute giving aid or comfort to the enemy. A parent may give his son who belongs to the hostile army food or clothing for his own use; but if he give him a gun, horse or other thing to be used for hostile purposes, he thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemy."

MAIL ROUTES.

We are glad to see that with the establishment of the Post Office here, the various old mail routes of the District are being gradually re-established, and trust that the day is not far distant, when our citizens will enjoy all their former facilities of communication. The following routes have been already established and will go into operation by the 1st of July next:

A tri-weekly line between Abbeville C. H., and Washington, Ga., with Mr. J. F. Griffin as contractor, leaving Abbeville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Washington, at 6 P. M.; leaving Washington on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9:30 A. M., and arriving at Abbeville by 9 P. M.

A weekly line between Abbeville C. H., and Elberton, Ga., Mr. Wm. Holmes, of Belton, contractor—leaving Abbeville on Tuesday, at 4 A. M., and reaching Elberton by 10 P. M.; leaving Elberton on Wednesday, at 4 A. M., and reaching Abbeville at 10 P. M.

A weekly line between Abbeville and Wilson's Creek—same contractor, leaving Abbeville on Monday at 6 A. M., and reaching Wilson's Creek at 3:30 P. M.; leaving Wilson's Creek on Monday at 1 P. M., and arriving at Abbeville by 8 P. M.

The contractors are awarded for four years. The contractors and carriers must take the "iron clad" oath—the carrier must be sixteen years of age.

FROM IRELAND.—The friends of Wm. Hill, Esq., our esteemed Ordinary, will be pleased to hear that he has safely made the trans Atlantic voyage, and writes in buoyant spirits from the shores of "Green Erin." The exhibiting presence of kindred, the influence of early association and the green fields of the "gem of the ocean," seem to have rejuvenated his spirits, quickened his fancy, and tinged the style of his letter. Indeed, in contrast with our own poverty-stricken land, portions of Northern Ireland must look like the garden of Eden. In that portion of the country, owing to the demand for agricultural labor, he thinks it will be difficult to find farm hands who can be induced to emigrate. There is not the same demand for servant girls; and a number of that class might be secured with proper inducements. Our readers, who wish house-servants, should correspond with him on the subject.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The June number of this excellent agricultural journal has been received, with its usual choice variety of original matter in every department. It is one of our best journals, and deserves a wide circulation.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for June is, as usual, beautifully illustrated, and contains a variety of interesting articles pertaining to the farm, garden and household. This number contains thirty-six well-filled pages.

WHITE, SMITH & Co.—We direct attention to the advertisement of these well-known merchants, who announce this week, the receipt of large additions to their well selected stock of fancy, and staple goods, in the shape of a superior lot of domestic goods, prints, long cloths, shirtings, cottonades, &c. They have on hand a very select assortment of summer cassimeres, and drap d'ete, and also of coats and shoes, to which they invite attention.—Their stock embraces the best styles and qualities, and being purchased since the reduction in prices will be sold low for cash. Call and examine for yourselves.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Mr. J. N. Belcher is constantly receiving additions to his large and well selected stock. He announces, this week, the receipt of a barrel of very superior sugar-house syrup, fine American and Havana segars, wine, soda and butter crackers, nuts of all kinds, dried fruit, dates, raisins, prunes, figs, &c., which he is selling low. Our readers would do well to give him an early call.

PHENIX AND GLEANER.—We direct attention to the prospectus of these sterling journals, which we publish in another column. They are among our most valued exchanges—furnishing the latest and most reliable intelligence, and a large amount of the best miscellaneous reading. We take pleasure in commending them to the patronage of our readers.

WE had the pleasure on yesterday of greeting in our sanctum, Mr. Julian A. Selby, the enterprising proprietor of the Columbia Phoenix, who is visiting the upper Districts on business connected with his paper. Mr. Selby combines in a high degree business tact, and energy, which is evidenced in the rare success which awaits whatever he undertakes. Our best wishes attend him.

REMINISCENCES AND REFLECTIONS.

ABBEVILLE C. H. IN 1821.

MR. EDITOR: At the time referred to the Warrenton Beat company was commanded by Captain D. L. Wardlaw, (now Judge Wardlaw) with John Bowie, 1st Lieutenant, Samuel Branch 2d Lieutenant, and Richard D. Davis, Ensign or 3d Lieutenant, and in this company I had the honor of being enrolled for the first time in my life, as private. The Company numbered at "Childer's old field," (now Warrenton,) where, if I mistake not, it still holds forth, or did until our military system was broken up. I must not be accused of egotism when I announce in this connection, that, in this company, if I mistake not, I rose to the distinguished position of corporal, a post which I neither sought for nor refused, and which I held for some time afterwards. This company was well officered, and I believe was considered the best disciplined company in the Regiment. Subsequently a company was organized in our Village, called the "Abbeville Guards," which was commanded by Thomas P. Spierin, Esq. This company always buried its deceased members with military honors, and as such, E. P. Clifton, Esq., a lawyer referred to in a former article, and a member of this company, was thus buried. He died at the residence of the late John Allen, Esq., of this Village, where he boarded. He was a young lawyer, much beloved, and died greatly lamented. As before stated, he was the partner of the late Chancellor Alexander Bowie, formerly of this place, but late of Alabama. At the time referred to there were but about twenty dwelling houses in the place, and a number of these were small log cabins. There was no church edifice here, nor nearer than about two miles out, the present Upper Long Cane church, the scene of nearly the life-time labors of the eminent Dr. Barr. The cemetery connected with that church is a very ancient one, and contains the precious remains of hundreds of "loved ones," whose memories are embalmed in the fond recollections of thousands now living. The sad, melancholy, though delightful reminiscences, in many instances, inspired in the contemplative mind by a walk through that "home of the dead," and reading the inscriptions on their tombstones is time well spent, and we are at a loss to know how to account for the feelings of any one who, after a long absence, can return to the scenes of their former days without spending a portion of their time at that sacred spot—that revered place. We should feel ourself terribly remiss in duty, and awfully guilty of a breach of parental reverence and love were we to go within twenty miles of the blessed dust of a dear mother without visiting her grave and reading upon her tombstone.

"The wife, the parent and the friend,
Lies beneath this tomb;
Religion was her life and end,
And heaven her happy home."
or upon the tomb of a dear father, and reading a somewhat similar inscription upon his. God bless their precious dust, we love to think of them, and especially to think that they spent their useful lives in His service.

Possibly,

MORE ANON.

DEATH OF MRS. E. EUGENIA CREWS.—Though, from a lingering illness, through which she patiently and uncomplainingly suffered, this community was, in a measure, prepared to hear of the death of Mrs. Eugenia Crews, and the shock of the announcement of her death was thus broken, yet this did not and could not rob death of its awful solemnity, or our hearts of commiserating sadness and mourning.

This most gentle, patient and lovely Christian departed the life, and her spirit took its flight, we have every assurance to believe to a better world, on Monday night last. She had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for a number of years. Though but in the noon of life, consumption had so wasted her form that her spirit was easily released in death.

Oh! how sad to think of the little children, all under ten years of age—the youngest a sweet babe—who survive their angelic mother who has gone before.

The deceased was universally beloved. Her amiable, gentle disposition never failed to attract. She was the wife of Mr. T. B. Crews, one of the proprietors of the Herald, and the last surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hancock of this town.

The funeral of the deceased was preached on Wednesday last, in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. A. N. Wells, to a very large concourse of people attendant upon the funeral services and sympathizing with the afflicted family. The warm sympathies are with the bereaved husband and family; so are those of this whole community.

[Laurensville Herald, 31st.

UPPER LONG CANE, June 2, 1867.

At a meeting of the Session of this Church, held at this day, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

Since we last met as a court of Jesus Christ, one of our number, one with whom we delighted often to take sweet counsel, has departed this life. Our brother and fellow Ruling Elder, Lemuel Reid, is no more. Dedicated to God in infancy, he was brought up in the lap of piety, and on arriving at the full vigor of manhood, he assumed the vows of God, which were upon him, and attached himself to the Church of his fathers. When it was thought proper to increase the Bench of Elders in our Church, he was called to occupy the station which had been so well filled by his father and two grandfathers before him. Thinking it necessary for the education of his children, that he should remove to Williamston, he took a dismission from us to connect himself with the Church at that place—and we unwillingly parted from him. On his return, he was re-elected and reinstalled a Ruling Elder in our Church.

Owing to his prostration by disease, we have for a long time been deprived of his counsel, support and assistance. It was during this protracted and painful illness, that the character of a true Christian shone forth. No murmur or repining of the afflictive dispensations of Divine Providence escaped his lips—but on the contrary a happy contentment and cheerful resignation of himself to the will of his Heavenly Father, to go or stay as to Him should seem best, accompanied with a confident assurance that all was well with him, was expressed by him in such a calm, quiet manner, as to relieve those who heard him from all doubt or apprehension on the subject, and to cheer their hearts with the consolation which such a Heaven inspired hope can alone impart.

In giving this utterance to our high appreciation of his worth, we will not intrude upon the sacred privacy of domestic life, and only as a man and citizen he was without reproach—modest, yet firm—as a Christian he was humble and consistent, yet zealous—and as an officer of the Church he was faithful, useful and earnest in the discharge of duty.

Resolved, That whilst we as a Session would pray for grace abundantly to submit to the will of our Heavenly Father, to leave the leaders of instruction given us in this sad affliction, we can but mourn the great loss which we, in common with the community and the Church, have sustained in the death of our Brother Reid.

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set apart as sacred to the memory of our lamented brother, on which shall be inscribed the dates of his birth, ordination and death.

Resolved, That we tender to his mourning family our heartfelt sympathy in this great bereavement; and bid them with us, take the consolation afforded by the believing assurance that our irreparable loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That as a feeble expression of this sympathy, a copy of this paper be furnished to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That this paper be read by our Pastor to the congregation at the opening of public services to-day, and that a copy of the above minute be furnished for the District papers, and a copy for the Southern Presbyterian, with a request to publish.

By order of Session.

R. H. WARDLAW, Clerk.

Important Order from Gen. Sickles.

Gen. Sickles has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30, 1867.

[General Order No. 32.]

I. Any citizen, a loyal voter according to the requirements of the Act for the more effective government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the Act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional Government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act aforesaid, and to file the same, duly subscribed and sworn, with the post commander.

II. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers charged with providing lists of jurors to proceed, within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner required by law.

III. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or vocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of \$100—one or more securities being citizens, and worth in the aggregate the amount of the bond, over and above just debt, will be sufficient.

IV. Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all sheriffs, magistrates and police forces, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties they will be expected to cooperate with the military authorities.

V. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers and as many of the citizens within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary; and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the order of the commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal, approved by the Commanding General.

VI. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon, or to be drunk on the premises, shall be granted to any person other than an inn-keeper; the number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected by the municipal or town authorities, and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge, and does not excuse the party from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by municipal or other competent authority.

VII. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale, transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors, shall, within this military district, be deemed and treated as against public policy, and as civil action, suit or remedy, for the enforcement of any such contract, shall be discontinued in any court.

VIII. In public conveyances, on railroads, highways, or navigable waters, no discrimination, because of color or race, shall be made; and the common right of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor, and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a military tribunal, to be designated by the Commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil courts.

IX. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased or let out for hire or rent, or other produce, the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed, and cotton, corn or other produce so impounded

shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed, and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same: Provided, That any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn or produce, shall in no case be postponed to any other demand for rent or hire; but the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn or other produce, having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOOS, A. A. A. G.

CORN FOR THE NEEDY.

The subscribers are expecting another small lot of corn for gratuitous distribution, and as many who live at a distance, have never received any from us, or from any other source, we particularly request those who are obliged to receive such aid or suffer, to send us their names as soon as possible, so that a small quantity may be laid aside for them. Respectable persons with whom we are acquainted, need not give us any reference, but others, with whom we are not acquainted, will accompany their application with a certificate of some reliable person known to us, otherwise we will be liable to be imposed upon, as has been done in repeated instances. This notice applies to parties of both colors. The corn must be sent for until it arrives, and when sent for, parties must send sacks. Whilst this notice embraces all, we are especially anxious to aid those of both colors who are making a crop, and who have not been helped, but who cannot go on without a little aid.

ISAAC BRANCH,
J. J. WARDLAW,
E. WESTFIELD.
Abbeville C. H., S. C., June 4th, 1867.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders of this road was held at the Mayor's office, in Charleston, on the 31st ult. The President's report of operations for the past year shows a very encouraging and prosperous condition of affairs, and hopes are entertained that the through connection will soon be made. The contract with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, by which that company takes a lease of the Blue Ridge and all its rolling stock and appurtenances, was approved by the meeting. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that this arrangement has already gone into effect, and daily trains are now running between Anderson and Walhalla. This is a great convenience, and the importance of it will be fully appreciated by all parties residing along the route.

MAXIMILIAN.—There is said to be little hope at the State Department in Washington, that the Liberalists will spare Maximilian, Juarez, in his communications to the Department, claims that the Imperialists first raised the black flag and first executed Liberalist officers, and that his under officers are anxious to retaliate upon Maximilian, and he cannot control them. Indeed, the official Liberalist organ at San Louis Potosi states positively that Juarez had ordered Maximilian to be shot. What the Mexicans may do with their prisoner, however cannot be said to have been yet positively decided.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—It appears that the cable news stating that the Government of Brazil had abolished slavery was not true. The matter is under consideration, and an enterprising Brazilian newspaper, the Rio Diario, obtaining this knowledge, went to work and invented such a Bill as it thought the Government would prepare, and published it as having been adopted in the Council of State.

See communication of Dr. Branch and others, with reference to corn for the indigent.

See advertisement of a new invalid's carriage chair by T. C. Risley, Greenwood.

The following persons have freight remaining in the Depot at Abbeville:

H. W. Lawson, Jas. Gorlon, G. F. Kinloch, T. C. Perrin, Miss M. C. Pettigrew, A. C. Haskell, W. J. Smith, John Barry, J. A. Norwood, H. A. Hollingsworth, J. H. Wilson, E. C. Calhoun, J. McCauley, W. D. Mars, A. C. McCaslin, E. C. W. Cowan, W. Wilson, C. T. Haskell, O. T. Porter, E. L. Patton, J. W. Marshall, Thos. Thomson, E. R. Miles, Y. Belenger, Bradley & Wideman, P. Leroy, J. B. Leroy, Davis Wiley, M. R. Price. Consignees will save expense of storage by taking their freight away at once.

D. R. SONDLLEY.

MARKETS.

REPORTED BY J. N. BELCHER.

ABBEVILLE, May 31.

Cotton—Middling, 15 a 20; Good, 18 a 23; Flour (country) \$14.00 a \$16.00; North Carolina, \$11 a \$16; Corn \$1.75 a 1.00; Meal \$1.85 a \$2.00; Molasses, 90 a \$1.50; Peas 1.75 a 2.00; Coffee, 30 a 35; Sugar, 15 a 22; Butter, 15 a 20; Eggs, 15 a 18; Whiskey, \$1.00 a 6.00; Bacon, (Shoulders) 15 a 18; Lard, 18 a 20; Hams, 20 a 25; Sides, 19 a 20; Salt, \$4.00 a \$4.50.

New York, June 5-7 P. M.—Cotton firm; sales 1,800 bales, at 27 1/2 a 28.
Charleston, June 5.—Cotton declined 3/4; sales of 125 bales—middlings 25 1/4.

MASONIC.

THE Regular Communication of Clinton Lodge, No. 3, A. F. M., will be held Monday evening, 10th inst.
By order of the W. M.
G. McD. MILLER, Sec'y.
June 7, 1867, 11.

FOR SALE.

An Invalid's Carriage Chair,
A NEW and neat article for in or outdoor use. Can be propelled by an attendant, or by the invalid's hands. Apply to
T. C. RISLEY, Greenwood.
June 7, 67.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL

Is Leffel's Patent Double American TURBINE,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for a Circular. May 31, 1867, 6—6m

Received This Day at

J. N. BELCHER'S,

1 Barrel Sugar House

SYRUP,

Fine American and Havana Cigars,

WINE,

Soda and Butter Crackers,

NUTS OF ALL KINDS, DRIED

FRUITS, DATES, RAISINS,

PRUNES, FIGS, &c.,

All of Which I Offer

CHEAP FOR CASH.

June 7, 1867, 7—11

If You Want a Thorough

NEWSPAPER,

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE PHENIX,

Daily and Tri-Weekly; or

THE WEEKLY GLEANER,

PUBLISHED every Wednesday, in Columbia,

S. C. THE LATEST NEWS, Foreign

and American, besides a vast amount of miscellaneous reading, will be found in these publications. The PHENIX and GLEANER are the ONLY PAPERS IN THE STATE, out of Charleston, which pay for and regularly publish

Telegraphic Intelligence!

Every issue of the Daily contains from Ten to Fourteen Columns of Reading Matter; the Tri-Weekly from Twenty to Twenty-Four, and the Weekly FORTY EIGHT COLUMNS—making it the LARGEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE SOUTH. Subscription reasonable.

SPECIMENS FURNISHED

On application. An examination of their merits is solicited.

Terms for Six Months—In Advance.

Daily Phoenix \$4; Tri-Weekly \$2 1/2; Weekly Gleaner \$1 1/2.

JULIAN A. SELBY,

Proprietor.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 7—11

WHITE,

SMITH

& CO.,

HAVE received during the past week, an

entirely New Stock of

DOMESTIC

GOODS,

which are lower in price than any have

before offered. They would particularly call

the attention of purchasers to this line of

Goods.

Their Stock of

PRINTS

Is fresh and desirable—of the very best

brands—fast colors and improved. They

have a new supply of BLEACHED LONG

CLOTHS and BROWN SHIRTINGS, which

having been purchased after a considerable

decline, they are prepared to offer to their

customers at very reasonable prices.

COTTONADES, MARLBORO

PLAIDS, BLUE AND

BROWN DENIMS.